"The Tribune" is making a specialty of
ALL SPORTING NEWS,
Having secured the services of the best Sporting Editor in the United States, I will open an office, in addition to my present one, at the Grand Pacific, and, consequently, several of my reporters will be present at the principal events of importance to this country and Europe during the season.

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VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE JURY COMMISSION BILL ASSURED.

The Senate Decided, on Mr. Hunter's Motion for a Reconsideration, and Amended It So as to Make a Special Order for 2:30 This Morning by a Decisive Vote—Other Local Bill Passed by the House—A Constitutional Amendment Bill Advanced to the Senate Other Items.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The passage of the Jury Commission bill by the House was finally secured to-day by the adoption of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the measure was defeated on Monday, and the subsequent passage of the bill by a vote of 78 to 69. The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 80 to 63.

The bill was then recalled and Mr. Hunter offered the amendment requiring the petitioners to be taxpayers, and increasing the number of petitioners from 1,000 to 1,500, and the two counties. Mr. Hunter also offered an amendment requiring the Judges of the court to examine the Commissioners without notice to them, and that, too, was adopted. Mr. Fuller moved to strike out the emergency clause, which was carried. The bill was then given a third reading, when Mr. Hunter moved to make it a special order for to-morrow, but objection was made, and the motion was withdrawn. The bill will be taken up on the second reading to-day, and will probably be passed. The vote was taken on the motion, and it was carried by a vote of 78 yeas to 69 nays. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

[Table of names omitted]

NAYS.

[Table of names omitted]

Henry Commissioners Williams and Gill have reached the city and their appointments were sent to the Cook County Delegation for its favor, for from staying to favor of the Senators from Chicago and Lee County the latter has not committed himself to openly opposing the bill providing for the election of an entirely new Board of Commissioners, but has said such two years there might not be room for a portion of Governor Oglesby's appointees to remain in office. The passage of the bill by the House is

JOHN SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

HIS OHIO ORGANS TALKS TO CLEVELAND POLITICIANS.

Two Little Sentences Sandwiched for the Occasion—He Does Sullbust to Senator Gorman—Gen. Ogleby and Senator Colton Other Speeches for Society Devoted to Harmony—The Evening Reception—A Caucus of the Legislators Quite Great Enough for Status.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—[Special.] Stunned by the effect as a Presidential boom the rest of Senator Sherman has not a corpse. There have been much larger gatherings of State politicians on similar occasions. There is no evidence whatever that the Sherman movement in Illinois has in any way been accelerated by the visit. The crowd assembling was respectful and treated the Ohio statesman as a conspicuous American citizen, but it is absolutely not such an audience and not an enthusiastic as one that would have been drawn by a visit from Mr. Blaine. It was a cold and formal reception of a distinguished leader, and not the coming demonstration of enthusiastic followers. There was nothing in any part of the proceedings here which to politicians was symptoms of a Sherman boom, nor is there now any indication that he will make any great headway in Illinois. The managers of the Cook County delegation to Minneapolis are quite sanguine, although it is well understood that the visit here was attended as the opening gun of the fight for the Illinois delegation, Governor Ogleby and Senator Colton both assured that matter as lightly as possible in their speeches. Senator Gorman's name received two ominous guttural cheers, and both followers of their respective leaders to come as Presidential candidates by no little fatality would not object to the nomination. Senator Sherman himself gave no hint that he would have anything to do with the campaign of 1892, but the Governor of the State and the senior Senator did not venture to announce that they would go ahead with a recognition of that fact. It looked very much as if they had chosen the occasion to let it be known that they would be ring-masters for the Illinois delegation, notwithstanding the fact that a Democratic convention will meet there a week before the Republican convention here. Such a boom as Senator Sherman has here will not be a boom at all, and before very long the grave local newspapers will be full of the Illinois Democratic delegation, and will be telling how much of the vote of Illinois

BETTING ON THE RACES.

HOW CHICAGO BOOKMAKERS WILL STAND THE NEW LAW.

A Visit to the Bookstall South of the Ante Post to See All the Sports' Favorites—An Interesting Day at Lincoln—Winning Horses at Jerome Park and Saratoga—New York Betting Rooms—The Giants Victorious in Saturday's Ladies' Race.

[Special to The Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Legislature has passed the Lees Pool bill and it is now in effect in all but one county in the State. The effect on this city is to close all the pool and bookselling establishments in the centre of the city, but it will not prevent persons inclined to speculate on the races from betting their money to their hearts' desire. The only amendment to the law which governs betting on horse races and bookmakers and bookselling on all other events is that they may carry their books with them from place to place, but they must not remain in any one place more than one hour. Under the old law they were compelled to keep their books open for the inspection of any one who chose to look at them. The new law is a decided improvement on the old one, and will be appreciated by the sporting fraternity. The bookstalls are already doing a thriving business, and the sporting men are flocking to them in large numbers. The bookmakers are also busily engaged in making their arrangements to meet the requirements of the new law. Many of them have already secured offices in the vicinity of the Ante Post Exchange, and will transact their business there. Others will do business in the open air, and will be found at their accustomed stands on the sidewalk. The bookstalls are now a feature of the Ante Post Exchange, and are crowded with sporting men every day. The following is a description of the bookstall which is located on the sidewalk in front of the Ante Post Exchange, and is presided over by Mr. Thomas W. Pratt, Jockey and Bookmaker, formerly from Baltimore and Philadelphia:

Pratt, Thomas W., with Jockeys and Bookmaker; Colonel Jack Chapman assists. Young Duke Hunt, Tenn.

Duke Hunt, handsome bookie, who and those gentlemen are not available, Harry Hunt, Tennessee; Kentucky, King Ryan, Kentucky; Kentucky, Kentucky, Kentucky,

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887.

Electricity used daily in 250,000,000.

Fast Indian Officers Arrive in Cairo.

Germany to protest at Solsbury's Gobbet.

Turkey has seized the Island of Cyprus to England.

New Hampshire's Legislature convened yesterday.

The Illinois House will hold eight sessions next week.

A new colonel is promised for the Texas white boys.

No steel has been secured in the Johnstown flurry case.

The public debt decreased $1,397,97 during the month of May.

John Sullivan addressed a large audience at Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

The Inactual Option bill was defeated in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

Gerard H. Jones, wife-murderer, was hanged at Iowa City yesterday.

At Pensacola the thermometer averaged seventeen and 21,000 bales of cotton.

Ex-Superintendent Conway, murderer, who had committed a girl, was lynched.

The National Presbyterian Synod of the United States and Canada is in session at Newburg, N. Y.

Cannon between Servians and police are reported from Belgrade. Numerous arrests were made.

Fire in the Mound at Hamburg, Germany, caused a loss among the bales and skins of persons active value.

Demonstrations in favor of Gladstone will be held at all the places through which he passes en route to Dresden.

Commercial men carried the day at the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

The bill appropriating $10,000 to begin work at the Joliet Prison on State account was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

Senator Pugh yesterday introduced a bill in the Illinois Senate to suppress and prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle.

A circular has been issued by the Department of Agriculture asking the cooperation of railroad companies in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia.

Action will be taken by the Illinois Senate this morning on the report of the committee appointed to investigate the extent of the cattle plague in Cook County.

Four members of the Illinois Legislature have passed the bill voting the Eighteenth Ward to the Dyhrig Commissioner for the establishment of a military post.

The Senate also Local bill, with an amendment allowing six years for the erection of a fire hall—necessary to the State, was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

George H. Stevens, for fifteen years chief clerk of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office, has "resigned" to occupy the place was vacant for a fortnight.

It is probable that the rail manufacturers will hold a convention in the near future at which an attempt will be made to secure the adoption of uniform prices and also the discussion nothing which is now on record.

A resolution was adopted in the Illinois House yesterday instructing the Commissioner of Public Charities to entrench in their next biennial report a draft of a bill making provisions for all State charitable institutions under their supervision.

The London Times, in its latest attack on Parnell, alleges that the Pigott Brothers' bond, under the guise of a call for money to make a gentlemen display in honor of the Queen's jubilee, to really compensate a series of dynamite and incendiary outrages. It is announced that Parnell is cognizant of this fact.

The New York Star is going to try to raise $10,000 towards building a monument to Gen. Grant. It says: "A special duty to the nation rests upon the people of New York. They added that the Grant should be buried here. His tomb is here upon the banks of the Hudson. It is our duty to build a monument of no ordinary proportions." To accomplish this it expects to get "1,000 men and women, each of whom will pay $10 towards a monument to the officer who saved the Union." We suggest that it start its subscription paper among the four-cent millionaires constituting the monument committee, and see of whom has yet given a cent. We hope the Star will be successful in the Ward way with its fashion fund, but if it expects to get its 10,000 contributors in New York City it will be a very old and feeble star before it is through with the monument business.

The money market was very active on account of settlements to business sent on the Board of Trade. Local investment securities were dull. New York exchange was literally offered at 75 cents discount. Sterling bills were weak. Wall street was dull.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and much stronger, partly owing to the discovery that the receipts of grain are falling off from their recent large volume. A contract for 2,000,000 bushels of wheat was known to be secured there yesterday, and the market for the month was generally excited by consequences, selling up 2½ cents, to 81½ cents, but closed at 1 cent less, with free selling by leading bears. Corn opened with Tuesday's pork and lard closed firm, held 1 cents higher, wheat 1½ cents higher, July wheat ½ cent higher, oats ½ cent higher, rye ½ cent lower, and barley steady.

PASS THE JURY COMMISSION BILL.

In order to save the objections of the minority and some of the Cook County members of the House the Jury Commission bill was amended yesterday in committee. It now provides that the Judges shall not have discretion to create a jury commission until there is a petition for the same signed by 5,000 voters of the county. In this form it is satisfactory, it is believed, to a great majority of the members of the House. It will be reported back tomorrow and passed to engage. It ought to receive a large majority, as it certainly will unless bolts to Democrats are resorted to.

The argument that the provisions of the bill ought be applied to counties outside of Cook on the choice of Judges no longer holds good. In more than half of the counties of the State the total vote is below 1,000, and there are only about half a dozen counties outside of Cook where the highest party vote exceeds that number. The highest party vote outside of Cook in the State in 1886 was in McLean County, where Hanna received 7,317 votes. Even in Cook County it will be an easy matter to secure the signatures of 5,000 voters to such a petition as the bill contemplates. It must be remembered, too, that after the presentation of the petition it will be discretionary with the Judges to appoint Commissioners.

There will be no excuse for opposition to the bill now on the part of any well-intentioned member of the House. The measure has the support and indorsement of every Judge of the Cook County bench. It has been approved of by the Democratic State's Attorney. Its enactment has been urged by the leading political and commercial clubs of the city and county, and by leading citizens irrespective of party. The necessity for such a measure has been demonstrated during the last twelve years to the satisfaction of every intelligent citizen. It is probable that three-fourths of the members of the House from Cook will support the bill. In doing so they will be representing the opinion and giving effect to the wishes of their constituents. The existing method of securing grand and petit jurors is probably the worst that could be devised. It has bred perjury and corruption to this county and has encouraged crime. Under its protection the boodlers have been enabled with impunity by a gang of public thieves. Through it rogues, plunderers, and scoundrels have gone unstripped of justice. The County Commissioners, having the selection of the impartial body of the county out of the trial jurors as well, did as they pleased. They stole right and left. They appropriated for their own use and for the use of their friends and henchmen much of the county's property as they could lay hands on. They bankrupted the county. They kept us in their evil career, defying public opinion and the prosecuting authorities of the county until the State's Attorney discovered a technicality in the jury law under which a special grand jury was summoned. That body, consisting of reputable business men of this county—since denounced as the tools of their fellows—declared as the result of their investigations that they were "overwhelmed with astonishment at the widespread demoralization which prevailed" in the conduct of the county's business, that this demoralization had reached to "corrupting almost if not every one who had dealings with the county"; and that they petitioned the Legislature, through the Governor, to "do something that would strike at the root of the corrupt system." One of the things that will strike at the root of the corruption will be the passage of this bill.

VIRGINIA DEBASES A BUSINESS ITEM.

The failure to effect any agreement between the Virginia Legislature and the foreign holders of the State's securities turns the sole question to a mere matter of time. The Virginia papers are filled with blustering threats; they accuse the bondholders of making "a declaration of war," and some of them hint at the immediate adoption of a constitutional amendment repudiating every cent of the debt and returning it to all time to come. Others of a trifle more reasonable suggest the levying of a "seventy-cents" as a good device to destroy the two-mentable quality of the coupons and so carry the bonds of the little rebel they are pinned on a legislature for State taxes. The idea seems to be that if taxes were levied monthly the individual assessments would be so small and would fall due so frequently that coupons could not be used for their payment. Well, it is not clear just the Virginia "settlement" was avoid the decision of the Supreme Court holding that interests repudiate to foreigners whom they attempt to levy after coupons have been declared. So long as that decision stands Virginia may put off the day of reckoning or repudiate the debt in part, but can not wholly destroy the value of the bonds. Appreciating this fact, many of the Virginia papers are urging the President to appoint an assistant to the late Justice Woods a man who can be relied on to overthrow the ruling the Supreme Court made two years ago in the meeting vote of one Judge. Grant hopes are cherished that Mr. Cleveland will appoint a Southerner thoroughly versed in the State sovereignty dogma.

While the Virginia bond question involved some very close legal questions and the Supreme Court was almost equally divided on interesting the last case, it is not at all probable that a new Judge coming on the bench would vote to disturb the decision which the court has arrived after so much difficulty. So far as the payment of her debt is concerned the Supreme Court has frankly and fully acknowledged the "sovereignty" of Virginia. It has refused to entertain suits on the bonds by citizens of other States or foreigners, and has even declared that the State can maintain and obstruct the use of coupons in the payment of taxes without impairing the obligation of a contract. In the opinion of many able lawyers the court has granted the last to a great extreme in favor of Virginia. For instance, under the act of 1871 the Colorectors often tendered coupons were required to receipt for them as "paid for rectification" and then collect the taxes in lawful money, while the taxpayer was permitted to file a petition to prove the genuineness of his securities and could obtain the return of his money only at the end of a lawsuit with the State, and yet this most extraordinary enactment was upheld by the Supreme Court as involving no unconstitutional impairment of the obligation of a contract. The court said the coupon violates the creditor's remedy could be repaired was one of which the Legislature was primarily the judge. Virginia certainly could make an enactment of this ruling, but in a later case—the last one decided—the court held that where a Tax Collector levied on property after coupons were tendered he was liable in damages, not as an agent of the State, but as an individual. The distinction may be rather hard to grasp, but it proved sufficient to frustrate the plans of the "coupon killers," and as long as it stands none can see all to be found for the Repudiated Virginia creditors. The Collectors will not only have hold personally liable for damages and when the State will not secure taxes from him.

In the light of the facts briefly stated above what will it profit Virginia even if a thorough-going State-sovereignty legal is put on the bench in the place of the late Justice Woods? The last Virginia debt case decided—the one of which complaint is made—did not involve the State-sovereignty doctrine at all, but only the responsibilities of individual Tax Collectors. So soon the court put it on that ground, and it is not impossible that a logical State-sovereignty advocate would hold as a matter of law and private right that a Tax Collector levying after a decree under bad been made law would be personally liable for damages. As the matter stands Virginia has hardly expect much from the "reconstruction" of the Supreme Court.

FAILURE OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

It is reasonably sure that there will be no session legislature at the session of the General Assembly. A few days more and there will come the final adjournment. There seems to be no disposition to prolong the date fixed. Each branch of the Legislature has passed a measure all, and neither seems ready to the other's measure. On the contrary, as has been shown, it has been shown that each stands by a large majority for the bill which originated with its own Republican Committee. The situation is not one admitting of a conference committee, and even if one were appointed it would hardly harmonize the radical conflict of opinion. From a remark dropped by Judge Green of the House a few days ago it would seem that he regarded a conference to follow as just the present deadlock, but under parliamentary law the message of the same bill by both Houses, with amendments to one not adopted by the other, to preliminary to a conference, and there is no likelihood that either the Senate or the House will agree time in advancing the measure bill of the other.

There may be some little disappointment at this result. Many people know of nothing or other in the present law with which to agree to objections. If the general proposition to amend it were submitted to a vote it would be carried by a large majority. But after it comes to details the public would not agree any better than the Legislature. There are some 5,000 laws supplied in amending and collecting taxes in the State, not counting statutes on clerks, but simply assessors and collectors. No doubt every one of these laws is amid numerous that left to accomplish—indeed, but a succession of them, coined with plenary legislative power, would seem to the same deadlock as the General Assembly has. The most authentically to the result there were two bolts with equal errors and the attempt now to make a new one, instead of lopping off or grafting on here and there to a partly satisfactory way. The Legislature sessions seem at Springfield bids fair to the Supreme Convention and the two have one Constitution now is trying to be too much, for long as the present Constitution continues radical change in the tax law is practicable, and there must never be a change as great as to render void and void the decisions thereon but of the Supreme Court.

This such at least may be said in favor of the theory (namely: accident of its being) is to be had as the one found in the Supreme Commission. The Cross bill is bad enough, to all appearance, but it might have been worse. It does not subvert the Crowe of State and local taxation, which is the distinctive feature of the Commission bill. Neither does it now restore the original proposition to collect promiscuously arbitrary. The passage of the bill in that form would have been far worse than swallowing the camel's assessor whole. Such collections would have been one of those transient evils correct a crime.

The people of Illinois will hardly repeat the folly of creating a body for the sole purpose of framing a revenue bill, and the experiment of the General Assembly should be accepted as proving the impracticability of attempting to alter radically the present system of taxation. If the next General Assembly meets with a purpose to make a few useful changes without any disturbance of the fundamentals of the system it may accomplish some good, but if it undertakes too much it, too, will end without accomplishing any revenue legislation.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Ministerial crisis in France has come to a close, temporarily at least, with the formation of a new Ministry by M. Rouvier. Lucretia and ostensibly M. Rouvier is to the right place. He was Chairman of the Budget Committee, whose report in favor of an investment caused the overthrow of the Goblet Government. That report, declaring that more plans for economy ought to be submitted, was adopted a fortnight ago by the large vote of 313 to 225. The Chamber thus having emphatically stated its confidence in the Budget Committee, it is fitting that the work of economy should be intrusted to its Chairman, M. Rouvier, however dubious the outlook may be.

It was at first assumed that no one would accept office who was not willing to take him, Boulanger for the colleague in the adventure tration of the War Department. M. Rouvier, however, succeeded in securing him, Boulanger to take the portfolio. He took office was very brief. At the very first meeting of the Cabinet he announced the intention to withdraw the Military bill. The Ministry did not deem it prudent to risk a radical measure in the hands of the Boulanger element, and he was obliged to surrender his portfolio. Gen. Ferron has taken the place, and probably inherited the position of the Ministry. Meanwhile, M. Rouvier has formulated his policy and announces that there must be financial reform and economy, and that a new budget will shortly be presented, omitting the items of the Budget Committee as inflicted by the Chamber, and which caused the overthrow of M. Goblet's Ministry. At the same time it is significant that he announces the Military bill of the Cabinet Government will be retained without amendment, which is a distinct concession to the Boulanger that has not spent much for the moral support of his new Ministry.

The army bill now pending, and of which Gen. Boulanger is the author, provides for the reorganization of the army and navy, for the construction of certain military roads, and for the mobilization of an army corps once a year. The cost of reorganization will be 60,000,000 francs, which is in addition to the ordinary running expenses. The mobilization of the army corps will cost another million, and these forty-seven millions and a half must be borrowed. The new Minister of Finance wanted $60,000,000 for this year, which would involve a deficit of over $20,000,000, a little more than one-third of which he proposed to raise by new taxes and borrow the remainder. With such a desperate case of finances confronting him, and with a mountain of debt to overcome, M. Rouvier will be an accomplished financier if he can carry out the military policy and at the same time effect a retrenchment such as the Budget Committee urges. The problem stands before him to reconcile the conservative measures of Boulanger's policy with retrenchment in the finances. It will be little less than a miracle if he does not go down between them.

IT IS THEIR LAST APPEAL.

THE SAINTED SAMMIS CASE CITIZENS ADDRESS TO CHIEF HIX.

Employers Under Arbitration Instead of the Strike—An Unprecedented Demand that the Striking Delegates Shall Confess Error for the Assent of Contract that is Getting Difference—The Consequences of the Coke Strike—Discontent Obnoxious to the Knights of Labor.

Both sides in the great strike are loud in their assertions that victory for them is a foregone conclusion. The first of the coke employers who resumed by sight and errand yesterday, who reported at the Building Exchange. The men in the ovens promised any work long time and made it impossible to save the usual stratum. It is generally admitted that the number of employes coming from other places does not satisfy the expectations of the coke owners. The employers claim that not more than half a dozen ovens have resumed the old manufacturing operations. Mr. Rockey places the number at a much higher figure, but admits that there is room for a good many more. The employers are claiming everything, and all or after job that has been, or soon will be, taken from the contractors and placed in charge of the owners. Ed Ryerson is authority for the statement that Contractor Patterson has a job on Stebbins and Union streets and would use the Interlocks Theatre contract to use the work was not started in a few days. Work was commenced yesterday afternoon upon Shea & Sauer's large building under the charge of the owner. Among the jobs about to be commenced, if the employers be correct, are a large building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Seventeenth street—Grand Opera House, formerly—to cannon the morning with fifty-nine workmen; a building at the corner of Erie and Dey streets, six men and nine horses, a nine contractor, one at the corner of Erie street and Centre avenue, with fifteen & Thompson, employers of the same number, carpenters. The Executive Committee of the brickmakers proposed a number of railroad tickets for their men yesterday, and all who have chosen have gotten their money back. Freedom Victorian has shown a copy of the address issued to the master masons, and informed the City Hall Saturday on the ground notice of the strike. The time specified in the address was suggested to the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council by a circular from Chairman Powderly, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, requesting the Chicago leaders upon their return to "avoid if possible" inaugurating a strike. The Executive Committee reported that they could not comply with the request, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Executive Board and inform it of the action. This committee reported that the Executive Board, upon hearing the statement of grievances, declared that they could be remedied in an amicable manner by arbitration. By Powderly's request the Executive Board appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Trades Council committee. The joint committee met and decided to submit the following address to the employers:

> CHICAGO, May 31, 1887.
>
> To the Coke Manufacturers of Chicago:
>
> GENTLEMEN: The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, in session in this city, has appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the Trades Council, to confer with you in regard to the present difficulty between you and your employes. The committees reported that they had met with your committee, and appointed a committee to wait upon you and inform you that they were ready to confer with you upon the matters in dispute. The committees have been informed that you refused to confer with them, and that you have ordered the gates closed against them. We are informed that you have also refused to receive a communication from the Executive Board, and that you have declared that you will not confer with any committee representing the Knights of Labor

THE BENEFIT TO MARSTON

DRURY'S PERFORMANCE OF ROBIN'S "MARSTON" A SUCCESS.

Distinguished People at the Theatre and the Speeches of the Actor—Conference of the Radical Union—Attacks on Gladstone—Labor War in Sweden—The Situation in France—A Lasting Reconciliation Even from Over the Sea.

LONDON, June 1.—[New York World's Special Cable.]—The performance of Lyon's "Marston" given to bring to the benefit of Dr. Westland Marston, the dramatist, took place this afternoon before a large, fashionable, and distinguished audience which included Lord Hamilton Churchill, Sidney Browning, many leading managers, actors, and actresses, and other celebrities. The play, reduced to four acts and fitted with a new scene from the pen of Frank Marshall, was received with unbounded favor, the curtain being raised ten or three times at the end of every act in response to hearty applause. At the close Marston came to the footlights and gave utterance to his gratitude to Irving for his generosity and to Miss Terry and all connected with the representation for their efforts on his behalf. He asserted that he felt the play had been produced in Shakespeare, and said that he was proud that, having thus had his name linked with that of the greatest actor of his epoch, he should now be associated today with the greatest actor of his declining years. After the there were cries for Irving, who, after making an Miss Terry, was induced to say a few words reminiscent of the production that the performance had been received apparently with as much approval.

Miss Terry's appearance at the Lyceum next Tuesday as Hilaire in Gilmore's "Sir Arthur Hawk" will be of special interest as exhibiting the artist in a part wholly new to the public. Miss Terry has not in her time played many original parts. She has created Tennyson's Queen, Wilkie Gray, and other characters, but her opportunities in this direction have not been numerous as might have been hoped for in the case of an actress so distinguished. In the heroine of "Sir Arthur Hawk" she will have a part which is not only wholly new, but which is wholly in her style, that of a young girl who has been protected by the peculiarities of a morbid society from a passion of pure to which she responds, as far as her rather haughty and reserved nature is capable of doing so, with the whole force of a strong and intense character. Irving's personal connection with the piece is also of interesting nature, for it was originally produced at the Lyceum in 1871, when Irving was the manager of the house, and with the exception of a single performance at the Princess's in 1875 has never been revived. The piece was a failure, and Irving's own performance of the hero, Sir Arthur Hawk, was pronounced unsatisfactory. The piece was a result of Gilmore, which was played at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, in the queen's hands, having been also had to the wrath.

During the performance of the "Merchant of Venice" at Drury Lane Theatre last night Irving was presented with a loving cup. The ceremony, which took place in the green room, was attended by a number of guests, including Sir Augustus Harris, Mr. Toole, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Hare, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Tree, Mr. Willard, Mr. Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Grossmith, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Penley, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Brandram, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Hawtrey, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Hawtrey, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Charles Wyndham, and many other well-known actors and actresses. The cup, which is of silver, was presented by Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Toole, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Wyndham, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Hare, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Alexander, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Tree, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Willard, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Barrie, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Pinero, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Grossmith, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Arthur Roberts, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Penley, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Terriss, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Brandram, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Lewis Waller, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Hawtrey, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who, after making a few remarks in praise of Irving, was followed by Mr. Charles Wyndham

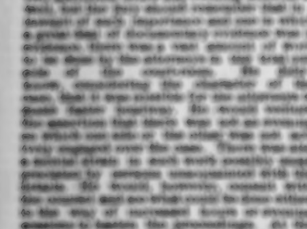
NIC GIVEN A REST.

THE CROW AND BRIDGEY CLAIMS. TOOK ABOUT OVER.

Frederick Peter, the Architect with O. S. L. Ing Proposition, Put on the Stand for the State and Does Not to Be on Cross-examined Without Close and Unwise Suggestions about His Share in the Contract.

Considerable progress was made yesterday in the lawsuit now before Judge Stein. The defendant was put on the stand at the opening of court, and his cross-examination by Mr. Hardy continued during the morning session. It was resumed at 2 o'clock, and finished at 5:30. The witness was submitted to a current examination by Mr. Grinnell, and at 5:30 Frederick Peter, the architect, was put upon the stand. This morning Mr. will be asked to explain, on continued cross-examination, a number of bills after which Peter's examination will be continued by the State.

Juror Booth failed once the worse yesterday for the indisposition of the previous afternoon. He was the first man up in the morning, and now that he is to be protected from inhalation will probably be as healthy and lively as any man on the jury. The bailiffs say that the men under their charge are an exceptionally strong and healthy jury, and the jurors themselves seem to be of the same opinion. Yesterday afternoon they informed the court that they had a communication to make, and the court called upon their Chairman, Juror Fitzpatrick, the other man of their number, to present it. Mr. Fitzpatrick rose to his feet, and said that as the jury were anxious to get back to their families and usual business they had unanimously agreed to inform the court that if it seemed convenient to all concerned they were willing to put two sessions a day in the day by sitting from 9 o'clock to 1 and from 2 to 5, and thus expedite business considerably. The court replied that in view of the fact that the jurors had unanimously agreed to the proposition it would be adopted, and that the jury would consider that in a measure it was a personal favor to him. The court then announced that the session would be extended from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, with an hour for lunch, and that the jurors would be required to take their lunch in charge of the bailiffs. The court also announced that the session would be extended from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, with an hour for lunch, and that the jurors would be required to take their lunch in charge of the bailiffs. The court also announced that the session would be extended from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, with an hour for lunch, and that the jurors would be required to take their lunch in charge of the bailiffs.



GRAIN AND FLOUR RATES.

SOUTHWESTERN HAIR PAT. TO SIMS SHOOTING CASE.

An Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs—The Rock Island Refuses to Come Down to the 1:15 Rate to Minneapolis—St. Paul Will Not Recede from the Position on Milling to Transit Orders—Annual Meeting of the Rock Island.

The adjourned meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads interested in the Commissioners' traffic at Chairman Faithorn's office yesterday gave further consideration to the subject of grain and flour rates, but, contrary to expectations, no agreement was reached and at the adjournment votes are reported the other two will remain in the present in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore and the rate of seven and one-half cents per 100 pounds from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago and proportionate from all intermediate points will continue in force to all intermediate points except Minneapolis & St. Louis, which refuses decisions to take grain and flour at the same rate. Grain, on the ground that it was under offset to the Mississippi River intermediate rate points at Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport and Rock Island, and through traffic from or to the Missouri River intermediate rate points at Kansas City. The present contract to the expiration of the delivery was the refusal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to receive from or to permit to depart on the line of existing or recent orders. The St. Paul claimed that it would not accept the terms of settling to recent orders or refused rates without advices affecting the local through rates of Minneapolis. This, however, it claimed, is owing to the fact that the Rock Island refuses to come down to the 1:15 rate to Minneapolis, which is necessary to enable the St. Paul to meet the Minneapolis rate. The Rock Island refuses to come down to the 1:15 rate to Minneapolis, which is necessary to enable the St. Paul to meet the Minneapolis rate. The Rock Island refuses to come down to the 1:15 rate to Minneapolis, which is necessary to enable the St. Paul to meet the Minneapolis rate.

Annual Meeting of the Rock Island.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was held in this city yesterday. Mr. Cornell Wright was elected Chairman and Mr. W. L. Peck acted as Secretary. Out of the entire capital stock (\$30,000,000), 200,000 shares were represented, a majority of which were represented by proxies. The annual report of the Directors was submitted, showing the gross earnings of the company for the year ending March 31, 1887, to be \$23,000,000, and the net earnings to be \$7,000,000. The report also showed that the company had expended during the year \$1,000,000 for new equipment, and that the road was in excellent condition. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Cornell Wright, Chicago; Frederick Ames, Boston; Charles Paine, Boston; Charles Merrill, Chicago; Charles Hutchinson, Chicago; Charles Hutchinson, Chicago; Charles Hutchinson

...RK BY A LINE BOAT.

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THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The Tax Auction Company have failed to attend a mitigation that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should contribute certain sums arising from foreclosure taxes, with a million dollars of tax, and other considerations.

The inspection yesterday of chemical by Messrs. Ayerman Chemical Building, was as follows: [illegible]

Coroner Springer declares that the person that M. J. Dolan the assistant officer of Lake, has been appointed to a position in the Chicago House in system. Dolan, he says, is not qualified, and has not, as applicant for any position in the Custom House.

The June report of John Nix to the Sheriff says there are now 48 prisoners in the County Jail, a less number than at any time for many previous months, including one accused of murder, three robbers, and fifty-seven accused of larceny.

A special meeting of the Cook County Women's Suffrage Association was held at the Sherman yesterday afternoon. The members are trying to secure plans and data for presenting the various books of figures at the Exposition building in the fall in connection with the [illegible] Exposition.

Notes was received at the Post-Office yesterday that the post-office at Cicero, Ill., had been entered Sunday night. The safe-robbers were again tampering the job to a point near the post-office. Two of the safe doors were broken open, but the robbers, who [illegible] brought to bear a man in the post-office vicinity.

Detective Richard Cooper yesterday received the $1,000 to arrest and certificate of the post-patent from the patents of Lucas Stevens, on the Epsom counties that were Stanley. The officers found the papers under a board and order in the East Division of Chicago, where the first had accidentally been left after the burning there one night last month.

A large congregation gathered in the lecture room of the Independent Baptist Church last night expecting to hear a speech from the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Boston, Dr. Lorimer, pastor of the church, was absent Dr. Gordon had been detained by the illness of a friend with whom he was staying, and [illegible] was announced to the audience by Dr. Lorimer.

Jacob Rinnell, who resides at No. 250 Twelfth street, was arrested to have been on the Eighteenth street bridge Tuesday night, and was shot through the thigh by an [illegible] by man. He waited to the Twenty-second Street Station and [illegible] Rinnell, who [illegible] Rinnell [illegible] Rinnell [illegible] Rinnell

PRINCE OF WALES' LEVEE.

ATTENDANCE AND APPEARANCE AMONG THE NOTABLES AT ST. JAMES'.

Opinion with White House Officials—Mrs. Cleveland's Duration, Income, and Residence—The Position of the Queen, Empress and the Archduchess—Where Great Albums Appear to Advantage—Mr. Phelps Obliged to Give Up His Representation at Court Functions.

[Special Letter to New York World. While in London on the return journey from the Isle of Wight Mr. Bayard remained for the levee of August 3rd. He is back now in London, however, to-day (the month of April). As the Capital of the United States has not official reception given by the President, Mrs. Cleveland's inquiry during the season in Washington, for the official reception held by the Queen, does not appear to have any effect in the matter of female attendance at the levee. Lady Dorothy Nevill has this year in March, given for the Prince of Wales half a dozen of the Queen's Palaces. Should not be the fact in May, and she will not be one of those drawing rooms at her residence in the south. The Queen's drawing room on the 28th of March, at Buckingham Palace, Lord Salisbury, as the Queen's deputy, presented to the Queen a number of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the court. Last Monday, though the court was in full mourning for the Duke of Clarence, I was present and had an opportunity of noting the effect such mourning costume has on the appearance of the female portion of the assemblage. There is a great number of officials to be presented, a large number of uniforms in the throng, also many foreigners and officials in the employ of the United States. There is a great deal of embroidery upon the uniforms, both gentle and ceremony upon the occasion, but upon the whole everything is of a sombre and dull hue, very much after Mme. Grevy.

In dress of the army and navy and the officers of the court, in fact every one having any official position in England, while prior to appear at one of these drawing rooms during the year in the full dress uniform of their rank. There are two exceptions to this rule, however, which I have noted. Those are the clergy, who appear in their usual dress, and the officers of the Life Guards, who appear in a full dress uniform of a dark blue. The coat is of an old time pattern, and has been worn at this court for a great many years. It has a small standing collar, and is cut away in front, showing a white vest and a dress shirt. It has a gold lace on the edge of the coat, and gold buttons on each side of the front, and two gold buttons on each coat tail. The hat worn is a cocked hat, with a small drop of bright red feathers on the left side. The sword is worn with a white sword belt, and the sword hangs from a gilt scabbard. The officers of the Life Guards are the only officers who wear their uniforms at this court. The officers of the Household Cavalry wear the full dress uniform of their regiment, which is a cuirass of polished steel, with a helmet of the same material, with a white horsehair plume. The officers of the Household Cavalry wear a white sash around the waist, and a sword with a gilt hilt and scabbard. The officers of the Household Cavalry wear a white sash around the waist, and a sword with a gilt hilt and scabbard. The officers of the Household Cavalry wear a white sash around the waist, and a sword with a gilt hilt and scabbard.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Lord Chamberlain is the first officer of the court. He is a nobleman of high rank, and is usually a member of the Cabinet. He is the head of the household of the Queen, and has charge of all the arrangements for the levees and drawing rooms. He is also the person who presents the addresses to the Queen. He is the person who presents the addresses to the Queen. He is the person who presents the addresses to the Queen. He is

THE CLIQUE IN THE LEAD.

BOARDS OF WILD SPECULATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Cashier Checks the Bulls of Initiative—Clearing the Dust Into Anti-Pneumonic Wright as the Object Being Up of Steamer Rose—Opening Session of the Stock Exchange—Market-Shop Man Object to the Removal of Their Tickets.

About 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, it was estimated, were wound up delivery on June contracts yesterday morning. Of this amount 1,000,000 was taken by the clique and sold for. The fact spread the market wildly excited, with June quoted anywhere from 81@82½c. In response to frantic efforts of the shorts to cover the price went up to 83½c. At this point the clique brokers were to with offers of all the wheat would take, stopping the advance and letting prices decline without a day until 81½c was reached. The clique's aims were likewise half and three-quarters of a cent. Later on the clique began bidding for July, frightening the shorts on that future and producing a frightful rally at the close yesterday. The afternoon session was less excited, but the market went strong prices advancing to 80½c for June and 81½@81½c for July.

Notwithstanding the very effort to prove of the clique to the close it was late in the day considered strange by the event that most of the stock did not fall to pay to them. The reason was current that prominent men being past the carriers to take care of some of the stock. It was said also of the banks refused to make loans on the property in the combination as low as yesterday. Most of the operators believe to-day that the day will be carried into July during the clique will be forced to so at their being no other way of getting rid of their cash load. Samples of wheat are still very scarce, inducements per being offered the holders of cars, to take their stuff out to make room for the former corner.

Mr. J. H. Wright, President of the Board of Trade, entered home yesterday after a prolonged visit to the South to recruit his health. He was much improved by the trip and the many pleasant cities he made his acquaintance in the East. A reporter called his attention to the opening session of the Stock Exchange, which is at present to be in Room 6 of the Board of Trade building, and published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

"I do not see any reason why the Chicago Stock Exchange should not be a success," replied Mr. Wright. "The fact that the Stock Exchange in New York has been a success for many years is a strong argument in favor of the Chicago institution. I do not see why the Chicago people should not be as successful as the New Yorkers. I do not think that the Chicago Board of Trade will in any way interfere with the Stock Exchange. I do not think that the Board of Trade will object to the Stock Exchange using the Board of Trade building. I do not think that the Board of Trade will object to the Stock Exchange using the Board of Trade building. I do not think that the Board of Trade will object to the Stock Exchange using the Board of Trade building."

STOCK EXCHANGE OPENING.

The Chicago Board of Trade Stock Exchange began its first session at precisely 9 o'clock yesterday morning, without any formal ceremony, and a brisk trade was at once inaugurated. There had been much talk of a formal opening from Vice President George T. Bowers, but when the time for the first call came Treasurer Edmund D. Chapin, who had been appointed to act as Chairman during the absence of President Joseph T. Wilson, "the man who never says good bye," was the only officer of the Exchange present. Secretary Charles H. Hall was also present, but he was busy with the details of the opening. The afternoon session was less active, but the market ruled strong prices advancing to 80½c for June and 81½@81½c for July.

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SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

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TO LEASE.

WANTED TO LEASE.

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INSTRUCTION.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

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BOARD WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

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TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

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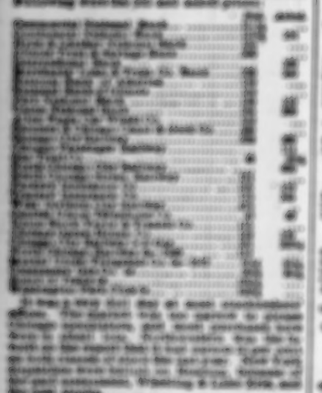
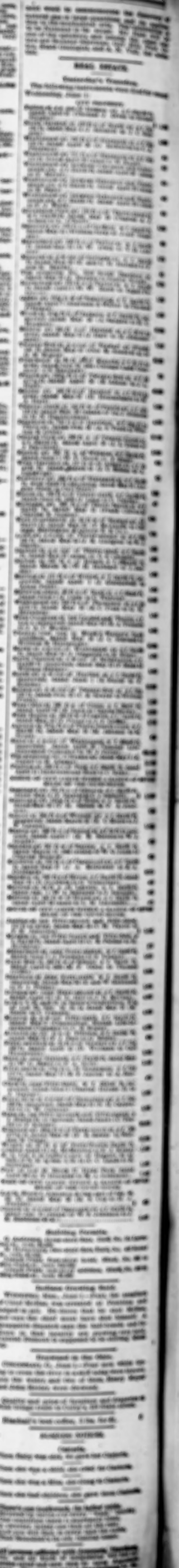
To Stock Brokers and Bankers.

BUSINESS.